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[No. 83, of Vol. II.] SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1791. [Whole No. 187.]

RICHMOND, (Virginia,) Jan. 26.

By the Clermont, Captain Colley, who arrived at Norfolk, in five weeks from London, newspapers are received as late as the 1st of December—from which is extracted the following.

BRABANT AND FLANDERS.

The affairs of the Provinces have now drawn to a crisis—The following are the latest particulars that have arrived, and as an article of importance, deserve attention.—The proceedings in the Congress on the 21st inst. were communicated to Mr. Pitt last night.

ON the 18th instant, an express arrived at the Hague with dispatches for Abbe Van Leempoel, Envoy for the Belgic Congress to the states general, informing him that four members of Congress M. Petitjean, the Chevalier de Bousies, Count Baillet, and M. de Graaf, were on their way to the Hague, to assist him in treating with the Ministers of the three allied powers.

On the 19th these four gentlemen, accompanied by Abbe Van Leempoel, had a conference at the house of the Pensionary Van Spiegel, with the English and Prussian Ministers. On the 20th they met a second time at the same place, and set out the same day for Brussels.

At these meetings they laboured to procure a delay or respite from the 21st of November, the period fixed by the Emperor's Manifesto for the submission of the Netherlands, to the 6th of December.—But they failed in the attempt, the Ministers of the Allied Courts inflexibly refusing to bend themselves to a request which they said appeared to them unreasonable, and little suited to the dignity of their respective sovereigns, or of his Imperial Majesty.

Previous to the departure of the four members from Brussels, a schism had taken place in the Congress, and parties had run exceedingly high, and the two first orders of the states of Brabant, the Clergy and Nobles, had passed resolutions which were to form the basis of an agreement with the Emperor.

On the 13th, when it was debated in Congress, whether a negociation should be opened with the Emperor's Ministers on the ground of the terms offered in his Manifesto, it is said, that Mess. Van Eupen and Vandernoot, successively rose, and each took a solemn oath never to consent to treat with the Emperor, upon any terms which should imply that he was, or ever should be, recognized sovereign of the Netherlands.

They endeavored to gain over the other members to their opinion, but without success; for the members for the Provinces of Hainault, Flanders, and Tournaisis, and for the cities of Tournay and Antwerp, declared that they had received instructions from their respective constituents, to consent to an accommodation with the Emperor, and to treat with him upon the ground of his being recognized their lawful sovereign.

To remove these differences of opinion, it was proposed, that in a meeting of the Congress, which was held at Brussels, on the 21st instant, the day limited by the Emperor's Manifesto, that the Emperor should never be acknowledged, as the sovereign of these states, but that to prevent, if possible, the further effusion of human blood, his third son the Arch-Duke Charles, should be elected to the sovereignty.

This proposal was debated for some time, and at 10 o'clock at night it was unanimously resolved in the Congress, that the Arch-Duke Charles be elected to the sovereignty, under the titles of Marque, Conte, and Duc de Belgic, under such regulations as may be determined on, bound to reside in the country of the states, to govern them by their ancient laws, and agreeable to the articles of their constitution; and to preserve to all and each of the states, their respective rights immunities, and privileges.—The succession to be hereditary in his family, never to revert to any branch of the House of Austria, possessing the sovereignty of any other country.

Whether the Emperor will agree to the proposal, will be known in a few days—At any rate, a fairer ground of reconciliation seems to have presented itself than was first expected.

VIENNA, Nov 13.

Prince Gallitzin, the Russian Ambassador, received a courier the day before yesterday from Prince Potemkin, with the news of a complete victory gained the 10th of October, by the troops of the Empress of Russia, over the seraskier Catel Bey, Pacha of three tails, who commanded an army of 40,000 Turks, with which he was ordered to penetrate into the southern provinces of Russia.

Prince Potemkin being informed that the enemy's army had already moved from Anapa, gave orders to the different corps, in the Cuban and the neighbourhood of Mount Caucasus, to march forward and give battle. One of the corps commanded by General Herman, met with the enemy at a small distance from the river of Cuban, which Catel Bey had just passed; he attacked the Turkish army, notwithstanding its great superiority, with such impetuosity as totally to defeat it.

The whole of the enemy's camp, with all the artillery consisting of more than 30 pieces, all the ammunition, provision, tents and baggage, fell into the hands of the victors, and the Turkish General himself, and all his suite, were made prisoners of war.

The Russian General had chosen a most advantageous position, and at one onset more than 5000 were killed on the spot, and the rest of the Ottoman army forced to a precipitate flight, in which a great number were drowned in the Cuban.

NAPLES, Nov. 2.

The eruption of Mount Vesuvius has ceased, without having done much damage to the cultivated parts of the mountain. The late eruption was certainly the most violent that has happened since that of the year 1779, which was truly alarming and destructive.

CENSUS of the Inhabitants of MASSACHUSETTS as taken by the *Marshal* of that District.

Counties	Towns	Houses	Families	Free white males 16 years old and upwards	Free white males under 16 years	Free white females	All other free persons	Total of each county.	Slaves
Suffolk	23	6855	8098	11371	9334	23114	1056	44875	None
Essex	22	7644	10883	14263	12562	30208	885	57913	None
Middlesex	41	5908	7585	11040	9606	21494	597	42737	None
Hampshire*	60	9181	9617	15119	15012	29099	451	59681	None
Plymouth	15	4240	5123	7500	6534	14998	503	29535	None
Bristol	15	4514	5541	7904	6942	16074	729	31709	None
Barnstable†	10	2343	2889	4200	4097	8685	372	17354	None
Duke's county†	3	1013	558	832	714	1696	33	3265	None
Nantucket	1		872	1193	1016	2301	110	4600	None
Worcester§	49	8013	9729	14615	13679	28104	499	56807	None
Berkshire‖	26	4476	4899	7366	7798	14809	313	30291	None
11 counties,	265	54177	65779	94453	87289	190582	5463	378787	None

* Lying on Connecticut river. † i. e. Cape Cod. ‡ i. e. the island of Martha's Vineyard. § An inland county, being the most westerly part of the State, adjoining New-York State. ‖ An inland county, being the most westerly part of the State, adjoining N. York state. ¶ Or Cape-Ann. ** Glo'cester, Newbury, Beverly Pittsfield, Lenox & Stockbridge

The eastern part of the state of Massachusetts, called the district of Maine, is not included in the above enumeration; but the inhabitants are supposed to amount to 90 or an 100,000: According to that estimate of Maine, the total number in Massachusetts will be 470,000 or 480,000 persons.

	Houses	Families	Whites 16 years and upwards	Under 16	White females	All other persons	Total of each town
Boston	2376	3343	4325	3376	9576	761	18038
Salem*	928	1493	1845	1710	4106	260	7921
Marblehead†	618	1104	1265	1327	2982	87	5661
Newb'ryport‡	616	999	1155	1071	2541	70	4837
Newbury§	538	723	1039	844	2047	42	3972
Glouc'ester‖	673	1006	1267	1216	2793	41	5317
Ipswich¶	601	881	1151	916	2416	79	4562
Beverly**	422	637	748	733	1751	58	3290
Cambridge††		355					2115
Plymouth‡‡		577					2995
Taunton§§	538	661					3804
New Bedford	454	582					3313
Barnstable		481					2610
Worcester‖‖		322					2095

* 16 miles N. E. from Boston.——† 3 miles from Salem.——‡ 45 miles N. E. from Boston.——§ Adjoins the former.——‖ Or Cape-Ann.——¶ N. E. from Boston.——** 2 miles from Salem N. E.——†† 4 miles West from Boston.——‡‡ 42 miles S. E. from Boston.——§§ 36 miles S. W. from Boston.——‖‖ 48 miles S. W. from Boston.

EXTRACT.

"*Immodest words* admit of no defence,
"For want of *decency* is want of *sense*."

I WAS in company the other evening, with a set of young people, where the sprightly Levia happened also to be. Levia, as usual, had a great deal of real wit, with a great deal of that looser sort, which, as I have often hinted to her, bears, with me, the name of indelicacy. She has naturally a great fund of agreeable vivacity, which she displayed that evening with peculiar grace, had it not been for those disagreeable levities I am speaking of. However, with the greater part they passed for sterling wit, and Levia was uncommonly applauded by the gentlemen, & not a little envied by the less entertaining fair ones. But this light carriage and freedom of expression had like to have cost her dear in the sequel. A young officer, to whom she was an intire stranger, drew inferences from her conduct not at all favorable to her honor, & took an opportunity to offer his service to attend her to her own house, which was only a square distant. She accepted his offer with a frankness peculiar to herself, and which was to him a consummation of his suspicions. I could not help observing it, and slipped out after them, to prevent any disagreeable consequences that might happen to a good natured, giddy girl, whom I esteem. They were not twenty yards from the door, when I heard her using very harsh language to him, and immediately after she screamed out, broke from him, and was running back, when I catched hold of her, and discovered myself to her and her pursuer. She immediately fainted in my arms, which did not a little shock the young gentleman who was now standing by in a very penitent manner. I did not fail to reprove him, for his behavior, which he indeed sufficiently apologized for before he left me; and, I believe, from the impression it has made on Levia, she will be very sparing of her double entendres in future, and already wishes she had felt the force of my admonitions on that subject before.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 7.

Never (says a correspondent) was any species of atrocious villainy more prevalent in any country than that which is at present practised in the United States, of altering and counterfeiting State Certificates, and other public securities of different denominations. A gang of villains, generally well dressed, are employed in travelling through the country, imposing upon unguarded people; and in many instances to the great detriment, if not total ruin of the honest farmer, or other unsuspecting persons. A mode of counterfeiting is said to be now practised by those infamous wretches so completely answering their purpose as almost to baffle a possibility of detection. Their secret, however, is fortunately discovered, which it is hoped, will be one great step towards disappointing those pests of society in future. The following may (among numerous other instances) be depended on for a fact: A farmer in Morris county, (New-Jersey) had a state certificate of 600 dollars, which two or three persons, unknown to him, made overtures of purchasing. Having, by the farmer's consent, examined the certificate, and made their observations thereon, they took their leave, promising to call again in a few days and talk with the owner further about purchasing it.—They accordingly returned, bringing with them a false certificate of the same date, value, &c. and so nicely executed, that in passing it back and forward among them they took an opportunity of making an exchange, and thus imposing upon the unfortunate proprietor a counterfeit security for the true one.

The legislature of S. Carolina, now in session has chosen Jacob Read, Esq. speaker of the house, and David Ramsay, Esq. president of the Senate.

The speaker informed the house, that, in conformity to their resolve at the last session, he had imported from England "*a superb gown of black sattin, ornamented with velvet tassels, richly fringed.*"

It is said to be an exact pattern of that worn by the speaker of the British house of commons.

The number of inhabitants within the state of South-Carolina, as reported to the legislature, is 126,131.

The present session of the legislature of South-Carolina, will probably be lengthy, being the first under their new constitution.

A committee is appointed to draught a bill to repeal the *confiscation act*.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, Jan. 24.

The houſe reſumed the conſideration of the amendments propoſed to the new REVENUE BILL.

MR. TUCKER propoſed a clauſe to limit the duration of the bill: He urged this motion from the conſideration of the ſecurity it would afford to the people, that the duties and burthens would not be continued after the neceſſity of their being laid ſhould ceaſe: He obſerved that a future houſe might agree to renew the law, or to originate a new one—nor did he conceive that the creditors of the United States would be placed in a worſe ſituation with this limitation than without it; for a houſe that would refuſe to renew the act, or originate a new one, on a principle of juſtice to the creditors, would not heſitate to repeal this law.

Mr. Sherman obſerved, that a clauſe already agreed to, ſupercedes the neceſſity of this amendment: That clauſe expreſsly provides, that other duties or taxes, of equal value, may be ſubſtituted, in caſe the preſent ſhould prove burthenſome or inconvenient.

Mr. Jackſon ſupported the motion: He obſerved that it was the indiſpenſable duty of this houſe to keep the purſe ſtrings in their hands—for his part he never would conſent to a perpetual law, which in its operations might prove odious to the people—and he maintained that this law would be perpetual, inaſmuch as it was to be commenſurate with the debt of the United States—he urged the adoption of a limiting clauſe from a variety of conſiderations.

Mr. Lawrance objected to the motion: He ſaid it not only interfered with the acts already paſſed, making proviſion for the public debt, and which have expreſs reference to part of the duties contemplated by this bill; but it alſo contravenes the clauſe which makes it optional with the United States, to ſubſtitute other taxes in lieu of thoſe propoſed to be raiſed by this bill.

Mr. Gerry objected to the propoſition of Mr. Tucker, on ſimilar principles with Mr. Lawrance: He added, that it would prove a violation of the public faith, inaſmuch as it would make part of the proviſion *temporary*, whereas the honor of the government is pledged to provide thoſe funds that are *permanent*. Mr. Gerry enlarged on the importance and ſacredneſs of the public faith—it has been ſufficiently trifled with—he hoped more conſiſtency would mark the public councils in future.

Mr. Giles ſaid he thought the proviſion propoſed, or ſomething ſimilar, ſo important, that he ſhould think himſelf deficient in duty if he did not offer ſome obſervations on it. He denied the motion violated the funding ſyſtem; but if it did, he ſhould prefer ſuch violation to a violation of the conſtitution. He read a clauſe from the funding ſyſtem, and ſaid the terms "permanent funds" meant eſtabliſhed, fixed funds, ſuch as Congreſs may *hereafter* deem neceſſary; it cannot mean that Congreſs are not at liberty to vary thoſe funds at pleaſure, provided they are but always made competent. Will gentlemen ſay that the ſyſtem is ſo ſacred that it can never be touched? He enquired, if in its operation any ſyſtem is found to be contrary to the conſtitution, ought it to be held ſacred? He then adverted to the impreſſion under which the conſtitution had been adopted, and ſaid that if the people had then ſuppoſed that they ſubjected themſelves by it to perpetual burthens, which could never be controuled by the repreſentatives of the people, not one in a hundred would ever have conſented to its adoption. He aſked, on what is the public faith founded? Is it founded on the fiſcal regulations of this houſe? Is it founded on the funding ſyſtem? I hope not: It is founded, ſir, on the *integrity* of the United States, and their *ability* to pay their debts. He was afraid there was too great a ſympathy with the public creditors in the houſe—ſuch a ſympathy as did not properly combine with it the intereſts and feelings of the people at a diſtance. He conſidered the power of regulating the reſources of the United States, as at preſent ſituated, properly lodged—and he truſted it would not be delegated to any other body whatever. I hope, ſaid he, we ſhall not arm the executive with the golden nerve of the United States. He conſidered the executive as poſſeſſing already the neceſſary powers—he wiſhed they might not be extended—much leſs could he conſent that the funding ſyſtem ſhould be ſuperior to the conſtitution of the United States.

Mr. Lawrance adverting to the conſtitution, ſpecified the powers thereby veſted in the legiſlature of the United States, they are empowered to lay exciſes, impoſts and other taxes. He wiſhed gentlemen would be explicit when they taxed others with a deſign to violate the conſtitution—he had read the conſtitution, perhaps not ſo much as the gentleman from Virginia, ſtill he had read it ſufficient to convince him that nothing in the funding ſyſtem, nor in the bill now before the houſe, was contrary thereto. He then adverted to the propoſition of limiting the preſent bill, and ſaid that it muſt appear to be a palpable violation of the public faith as pledged by the funding ſyſtem; it goes to converting not only the preſent fund into a temporary one, but alſo converts part of that which is now a permanent fund into a temporary. He then adverted to the obſervation which tended to affix a ſtigma of odium on the bill; he remarked on the ſubject of taxes generally, and ſaid there never was ſuch a thing as a popular tax, ſtrictly ſpeaking—ſtill the people ſubmitted to them on principles of patriotiſm, and when it was ſaid that the people are pleaſed with any particular mode of taxation, it only means that ſome are leſs exceptionable than others; this he conceived to be the caſe in the preſent inſtance.

Mr. Jackſon adverting to the bill ſaid, that the clauſe which empowers Congreſs to ſubſtitute new taxes in lieu of the exciſe, plainly ſhews that this bill is not a permanent bill—the propoſition is therefore no violation of any principle in the bill, it is merely declaratory of what is fairly implied in the above clauſe.

Mr. Heiſter was in favor of the limitation.

Mr. Bloodworth ſaid he had ſeconded the motion with a view that if the bill ſhould not prove agreeable to the people, other meaſures may be adopted. Suppoſe the people ſhould not conſent to the law, is one part of the people to be marched againſt another? It will be in vain for us to paſs a law that ſhall be oppoſed to the popular prejudices; gentlemen talk of the bill's being agreeable to the people—his experience taught him very differently; no ſyſtem could be deviſed more odious to the people of the Southern States.

Mr. Gerry further oppoſed the motion.

Mr. Tucker roſe to obviate ſome of the objections which had been offered to his motion—if the operation of it went to repeal any part of the funding law, he was content to have it altered ſo as to avoid that conſequence. He then entered into a particular reply, to the ſeveral objections which had been offered: He invalidated that which aroſe from the danger of truſting a future Congreſs, by inſtancing the ſituation of the defered part of the debt which is left entirely to the integrity of a future Congreſs; that the public creditors do not conſider the perpetuity of the law making proviſion for the public debt as of any ſuperior conſequence, is evident from the increaſing value of the defered debt.

Mr. Stone ſaid the motion would counteract the clauſe in the funding ſyſtem which had appropriated the duty on rum as a permanent fund; he had been oppoſed to the United States pledging their faith for the payment of their debts, he was for a more dignified mode of procedure, but as the legiſlature had thought proper to provide a permanent fund in one inſtance, he tho't it proper they ſhould do it in another—and with reſpect to exciſe, if that is the beſt poſſible reſource for paying the intereſt on the aſſumed debt, it ought to be continued on the ſame principle till the object is obtained.

Mr. Sherman offered a few obſervations againſt the motion.

Mr. Seney ſpoke in its favor, and propoſed a modification of it to avoid the objection of its interfering with the funding ſyſtem.

The queſtion was taken on the original motion and loſt, 39 to 19.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 9.

Mr. Huntington, from the committee appointed for that purpoſe reported a bill, for encreaſing the penalties contained in an act for the encouragement of learning, which was read a firſt time.

A meſſage was received from the Preſident of the United States, by Mr. Lear his ſecretary, notifying that he has this day approved and ſigned an act which originated in this houſe, entitled an act declaring the conſent of Congreſs to a certain act of the ſtate of Maryland; alſo communicating ſundry papers relative to the admiſſion of the territory of Vermont as a member of the federal union, which were read and referred to a ſelect committee, of three members, Meſſrs. Lawrance, Boudinot and Carroll.

Mr. Sedgwick from the committee appointed for that purpoſe, reported a bill to continue in force for a limited time the act regulating proceſſes in the federal courts; which was read the firſt time.

Mr. Gerry preſented the the petition of Michael Jackſon, late a colonel in the Maſſachuſetts line of the army, praying to be placed on the penſion liſt, in conſideration of diſability occaſioned by public ſervice, which was read and referred to the Secretary at War.

Mr. Bourne gave notice of the following motion, that a committee be appointed to prepare and bring in a bill, repealing ſo much of the act laying impoſt and tonnage, as rates the rix dollar of Denmark, at 100 cents, which motion was laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Smith (S. C.) a committee of three was appointed to prepare and bring in a bill ſupplementary to an act for incorporating the ſubſcribers to the Bank of the United States, Mr. Smith [S. C.] Williamſon and Mr. Stone are the ſaid committee.

Mr. Boudinot gave notice, that to-morrow he ſhould move, that a committee be appointed to bring in a bill ſupplementary to an act for eſtabliſhing the treaſury department.

After which the galleries were cleared.

THURSDAY, Feb. 10.

The bill to aſcertain the time for the commencement of the next ſeſſion of Congreſs, was brought in engroſſed, read a third time, and laid on the table.

The bill to encreaſe the penalties contained in an act, entitled, an act for the encouragement of learning, was read a ſecond time, and referred to a committee of the whole houſe on Monday next.

The bill to continue the act, regulating proceſſes in the courts of the United States, was read a ſecond time, and ordered to be engroſſed for a third reading.

Mr. Huntington preſented the petition of John Fitch, remonſtrating againſt certain parts of the bill, to amend the act, entitled, an act to promote the progreſs of uſeful arts, which was read and laid on the table.

Mr. Smith, (S. C.) preſented the following petition, which was read and laid on the table.

To the Hon. The REPRESENTATIVES of the United States of America, in Congreſs aſſembled,

The petition of the ſubſcribers, Maſters of American veſſels, in the port of Charleſton, South-Carolina, intended for the carrying trade to Europe, humbly ſheweth,

THAT allured by the encouragement afforded by Congreſs in a former ſeſſion, to the ſhipping of the United States of America, the owners of the veſſels, commanded by your petitioners, were induced to engage their capitals in the carrying trade, from the ſouthern States to Europe; in purſuance of this plan they have greatly multiplied their ſhipping, by building new veſſels; and others have been taken from the Weſt-India and other branches of trade, in which for ſome years paſt, they have been engaged with very indifferent ſucceſs; the aggregate conſtitutes a prodigious navigation, of which we are concerned to add, that the port of Charleſton at the preſent moment affords a melancholy proof.

During the laſt ſeaſon a very conſiderable number of American veſſels were loaded at this port; but their freights were in general the leaſt acceptable, and at lower rates than were at the ſame time obtained by foreign veſſels: This preference could not be attributed to any inferiority in the American ſhipping; but to ſome circumſtances that are incomprehenſible to your petitioners; but which they truſt the wiſdom of Congreſs will aſcertain.

In the preſent inſtance, your petitioners find themſelves in this port, with ſhipping nearly adequate to the tranſportation of the whole crop of this country; and they beg leave to obſerve, that the ſeaſon not yet being far advanced, many more veſſels may reaſonably be expected—and more than thirty are actually known to be coming. Thus ſituated, the majority of your petitioners find themſelves deſtitute of employment; the influx of foreigners having been as great, or greater than ever—and the uſual partiality in their favor ſtill exiſting; many of us foreſee the neceſſity of returning to our reſpective ports of equipment, or employment, almoſt as unpromiſing as remaining in port. But previous to diſperſing, we conceive it a duty we owe to our country, as well as to ourſelves, to repreſent our ſituation to the ſupreme Legiſlature of the Union.

In the fulleſt confidence that our petition will be favorably received, and its object be thought to merit the conſideration of Congreſs; we have ſubſcribed our names, our reſpective veſſels, and their tonnage—and as in duty bound, ſhall ever pray.

Signed by the Maſters of 24 Ships, 16 Brigs, 1 Schooner, } Tonnage, 8118.

Charleſton, South-Carolina, Jan. 19, 1791.

Mr. Boudinot's motion of yeſterday was taken up, and a committee conſiſting of Mr. Boudinot, Mr. Fitzſimons, and Mr. Ames, was appointed to prepare and bring in a bill, ſupplementary to the act, eſtabliſhing the Treaſury Department.

On motion, a committee, conſiſting of Mr. Bourne, Mr. Sherman, and Mr. Thatcher, was appointed to conſider and report what alteration may be proper in the act, impoſing duties on imports and tonnage, in reſpect to the rix dollar of Denmark, rated therein at 100 cents.

The houſe then reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole, Mr. Boudinot in the chair, and took into conſideration the bill authorizing the Preſident of the United States to cauſe the debt due to foreign officers to be paid and diſcharged: The bill being gone through with, the committee roſe and reported the ſame without any amendment. The bill was agreed to by the houſe, and ordered to be engroſſed for a third reading.

The houſe again reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole, Mr. Boudinot in the chair, and took into conſideration the bill eſtabliſhing offices for granting lands within the territory of the United States. The committee agreed to ſundry amendments—then roſe, reported progreſs, and aſked leave to ſit again.

Mr. Smith, from the committee appointed for that purpoſe, reported a bill ſupplementary to

an act for incorporating the subscribers to the Bank of the United States; which was read the first time.

A report was received from the Secretary of State, on the memorial of the merchants trading to China; which was read and laid on the table.

After which the galleries were cleared.

FRIDAY, Feb. 11.

Passed, the bill empowering the President of the United States to cause the debt due to foreign officers to be discharged—

The bill to continue in force for a limited time the act, regulating processes in the federal courts,

And, the bill to alter the time of the next meeting of Congress—The blank, in the last, was filled with the FIRST MONDAY IN NOVEMBER NEXT.

Read the second time the bill, supplementary to the act for incorporating the subscribers to the Bank of the United States, and referred the same to a committee of the whole house to-morrow.

This bill is to prolong the time of receiving subscriptions, and provides that they should not exceed five millions of dollars on the first of January 1792.

Sundry petitions were read, and referred to the Secretary at War.

A message from the President of the United States informed the house, that the Appropriation-Bill for the year 1791, has received his approbation and signature.

Read the first and second time a bill, providing compensation for Marshals, Clerks, and Jurors—and referred to a committee of the whole on Tuesday next.

Mr. Gerry presented a memorial from sundry persons, holders of bills of credit, commonly called new emission—which was read and laid on the table.

In committee of the whole on the land office bill—the discussion was finished; and the bill with sundry amendments reported to the house. The report it was ordered should lie on the table.

The petition of the masters of vessels in the port of Charleston, (S. C.) was referred to the select committee of thirteen on the trade and navigation of the United States.

Business of a private nature occuring—the doors of the gallery were shut.

EXTRACTS from Gov. HANCOCK's SPEECH to the Legislature of Massachusetts.

"IN *addition to the other favors we enjoy as a government, we have the blessings of peace and tranquility: Industry and economy prevail, and the people appear to be satisfied and contented.*

The happiness of the people, that sole object of all good government, is every where acknowledged: The field has in the year past yielded its increase in great abundance: Our fishery and commerce have been prospered, and there appears to be laudable exertions to introduce the useful arts into the country. A number of gentlemen have in the town of Boston, and other towns, carried the manufactory of Duck to a great degree of perfection; they deserve great applause for their spirited exertions. And from the attempts of other worthy citizens, we have reason to hope, that there will be as great success in the manufactory of glass in the same town.

"*The Congress of the United States having assumed four millions of dollars of the debt of this Commonwealth, the residue remains as the object of finance for this particular government. Perhaps upon the final adjustment of our accounts with Congress, it may appear that this also is chargeable upon the United States, but the creditors still are to look to this State for payment. The original holders of securities issued by this government have received great injury, and greater still will accrue to them, unless from your proceedings it shall be made evident to the world, that the interest of the residue of our debt will be provided for in a manner fully equal in point of advantage to that proposed by Congress; and that a punctual annual payment may be relied upon: Unless this is done, the citizens who have parted with their property to save their country from impending ruin, will be obliged to continue to dispose of their securities at discount, and must be finally taxed to redeem them at par, from those who shall be holders of them. I have no doubt, gentlemen, but that you are fully impressed with this important subject; but I feel it to be my duty to urge upon you a speedy progress in restoring credit to the Commonwealth.*

"*By the act of Congress for assuming a part of the debt of this State it is agreed, that if the whole of the sum allowed to be subscribed by the holders of our public securities shall not be subscribed within the present year, that this State shall receive from the United States interest according to the provision of the act upon so much of the sum proposed to be loaned as shall not be so subscribed. Which interest so received by the State, is to be received in trust for the non-subscribing creditors of this Commonwealth, until there shall be a settlement of accounts between this and the United States. If measures could be adopted to raise the credit of the government so far as that the holders of our public securities would place such a confidence in them, as they would in the proposal of the United States, it would afford great ease to those creditors who have a right to subscribe towards the four millions, to apply to our own Treasury for their interest. I propose this idea for your attention, but shall not enlarge upon it.*

BOSTON, Jan. 29.

Extract of a letter from London.

"Mr. ELLIOT, late resident at the Court of Sweden, from this country, is named Ambassador to the United States of America. He is a gentleman of the first family in this country, and is much attached to yours. In this appointment Ministry have adopted a principle of regard for the promotion of the intercourse and a liberal trade between the two nations. The American credit is rapidly appreciating in this country—and the respect for the STARS and STRIPES is increasing throughout all Europe."

NEW-YORK, Feb. 8.

At a STATED MEETING of the GENERAL SOCIETY of MECHANICS and TRADESMEN of the City of New-York, on the evening of the 2d. instant, a circular letter signed by Joseph Snowden and others, a committee of the mechanics, tradesmen and others, citizens of the city and county of Philadelphia, together with a memorial of the said committee to the legislature of the United States, praying an exemption for apprentices and minors from militia duty were laid before the society.

The said papers having been read, and duly considered, the following resolutions were adopted.

Resolved, first, that a committee of six be appointed to make a reply to the representation of Joseph Snowden and others, a committee of the mechanics and tradesmen of the city of Philadelphia, on the subject of their memorial to Congress, respecting an exemption of apprentices and minors from militia duty.

Secondly, that Francis Childs, William W. Gilbert, Anthony Post, John Campbell, James Tylee, and John Stagg, be a committee for the purpose above mentioned.

Thirdly, that in the opinion of this society it is, neither necessary nor expedient for them at the present juncture, to make any representation to Congress, concerning the organization of the militia.

Fourthly, that it is the opinion of this society, should the operation of the militia law prove injurious to the morals or subordination of apprentices and minors, or subject them or their masters to any unreasonable inconvenience, the national legislature will in such case take the matter into consideration, and afford a remedy to the evil as soon as it is found to exist.

Fifthly, that as in the opinion of this society the good or bad operation of militia law, cannot well be determined but by an experiment, we should be left too much to conjecture, in making any interference at this stage of the business; considering at the same time, that the most proper season to make any representation in this matter will be, when facts resulting from their own experience, or happening within their own observation, can be adduced to corroborate the points set forth in a memorial.

By order of the Society,
JOTHAM POST, Chairman.

In obedience to the resolutions aforementioned the following letter inclosing the said resolutions has been transmitted to Philadelphia, directed to Mr. Joseph Snowden, chairman of a committee, appointed at a respectable meeting of the tradesmen, mechanics, and other citizens of the city and county of Philadelphia.

New-York, Feb. 3. 1791.

SIR,

WE do ourselves the honor to inclose you some resolutions passed at a stated meeting of the mechanics and tradesmen of the city of New-York. These resolutions may be considered as a reply to the memorial which the tradesmen, mechanics and other citizens of Philadelphia, have lately presented to Congress relative to an exemption for apprentices and minors from militia duty. We shall at all times be happy to co-operate with you, in such measures as we deem beneficial to our respective avocations, or conducive to the public interest; but in the present instance, we do not imagine those objects will be promoted in concurring the memorial above mentioned.

FRANCIS CHILDS,
WILLIAM W. GILBERT,
ANTHONY POST,
JOHN CAMPBELL,
JAMES TYLEE,
JOHN STAGG.

To Mr. J. SNOWDEN, Chairman, &c.

On the 28th ult. the following question was agitated in the Massachusetts House of Assembly—"Whether the Hon. David Sewall, Esq. returned a member from York, holding the office of district judge of the United States, has a right to a seat in this house?" After a long and argumentative discussion, it was determined by yeas and nays, as follows: Yeas 5, Nays 113.

The magistrates of New-London have hit upon an excellent method of punishing petty criminals, and at the same time making them useful to the public. Great numbers who have been confined one, two, or three years in the prison called Newgate, have, at the expiration of their time, been turned out complete masters of the nailing business, who, when they were put in, were acquainted with no other art than shoplifting and house-breaking.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 14.

PRESENTMENT of the GRAND JURY for the District of CHERAWS.

WE the Grand Jurors of and for the district of Cheraws, do present the inefficacy of the present punishment for killing negroes, as a great defect in the legal system of this state, and we do earnestly recommend to the attention of the legislature, that clause of the negro act which confines the penalty of killing slaves to fine and imprisonment only; in full confidence that they will provide some other more effectual measures to prevent the frequency of crimes of this nature, and that they will make the condition of this class of people as happy and comfortable as a state of slavery will admit of.

Signed by twenty Jurors.

Philadelphia, Feb. 12.

Forty-one sail of American vessels were in the port of Charleston, South-Carolina, the 19th ult. of these, twenty-seven were from New-England, two from New-York, one from Hudson, two from Philadelphia, six from Charleston, and three from Maryland—

A correspondent observes——This does not look like suffering the produce of the Southern States to rot, for want of vessels to carry it to market; if they cannot get freight owing to a partiality in favor of foreigners, does it not indicate a deficiency in the laws for encouraging our own navigation, or "that there is something rotten in the State of Denmark?"

It is now fully demonstrated, that the shipping of the United States, if not at this moment competent to transporting the whole produce of the southern states to market, would be made so, under due encouragement in a few months.—An unnecessary preference therefore in favor of foreigners would be *commercial suicide*.

A correspondent observes—If the opinion of all the inhabitants of the United States could be collected, I am fully persuaded there would be two to one in favor of the excise on spirituous liquors—mothers, wives and sisters, would chearfully assent to it; fathers would join in sentiment. When I behold reason the boasted preeminence of man over the beast—expunged as it were by the excessive draughts of this poisonous fluid; and when I reflect upon the melancholy consequences of intoxication, I am ready to wish (if it could be collected) that 100 per cent. duty was laid upon it. But perhaps I am wrong, it is doubtless a *republican* drink, and all from the highest to the lowest, when they have copiously drank, are reduced to one level; no odious distinctions any longer exist; indeed it is shortening being's chain by uniting the links of human and brute, so as to make them but one.

A correspondent observes, that the act for incorporating the subscribers to the Bank of the United States, is a measure of such universal utility, in respect to the revenue, and the commercial intercourse, and accommodation of the inhabitants of every part of the union, that its passage through Congress is really a subject of congratulation to every citizen of the United States. It was to be expected the subject would receive the sanction of the legislature, with a great degree of harmony, and finally pass both houses by a very large majority—this expectation has been realized, and thereby the system of finance and revenue is rendered compleat.

A correspondent observes, that the copious allusions to the federal government, contained in the speech of his Excellency Governor HANCOCK, sufficiently indicate the interest which the legislature of the commonwealth of Massachusetts feels in the government of the union; this is patriotism and policy—for the respect shewn to Congress by the individual governments, is reflected with encreased lustre on themselves; may we never forget that we are ONE.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The ELEGY on Mrs. —— though it may be interesting to the friends of the deceased, we think would not be so to a majority of our readers.

CURTIUS came too late for this day's Gazette; but shall appear on Wednesday: Other favors necessarily postponed.

PRICE CURRENT.——PUBLIC SECURITIES.

FUNDED DEBT.				
6 pr. Cents	17/6.	17/8 pr. £	88⅓	pr. cent.
3 pr. Cents	9/2.		46	do.
Defered 6 pr. Cents		9/2.	46	do.
UNFUNDED DEBT.				
Final Settl. and other Certificates		16/3.	81½	do.
Indents		9/2	46	do.
N. and S. Carolina, debts,		12/.	60	do.

ARRIVALS at the PORT of PHILADELPHIA.

Sloop	Friendship,	Reeves,	Tappahannock.
	Clary,	M'Williams,	do.
	Tryal,	Welsh,	Wilmington.
Schooner	Polly,	Hodge,	Edenton.

Fredericksburg Packet, Stevens, Cadiz.

TO BE SOLD,

THE SEAT OF THE LATE GOVERNOR *LIVINGSTON*,

situate about a mile from Elizabeth-Town, on the public road to Morris Town. The farm contains between 90 and 100 acres of land, 15 or 20 acres of which are wood land; there is also appertaining to the said farm about 19 acres of salt meadow. Particular attention having been paid to the cultivation of fruit; there is on the farm a very large collection of various kinds of the choicest fruit trees, &c. in full bearing; the house is large, convenient, well built and in very good repair.

Enquire of the Printer, for further particulars.

New-York, Jan. 1791. 80 3m

Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, on the subject of a MINT.

The Secretary of the Treasury having attentively considered the subject referred to him by the order of the House of Representatives of the fifteenth of April last, relatively to the establishment of a *Mint*, most respectfully submits the result of his enquiries and reflections.

A PLAN for an establishment of this nature, involves a great variety of considerations, intricate, nice, and important. The general state of debtor and creditor; all the relations and consequences of price; the essential interests of trade and industry; the value of all property; the whole income both of the State and of individuals, are liable to be sensibly influenced, beneficially, or otherwise, by the judicious, or injudicious regulation of this interesting object.

It is one likewise, not more necessary than difficult to be rightly adjusted; one which has frequently occupied the reflections and researches of politicians, without having harmonised their opinions on some of the most important of the principles which enter into its discussion. Accordingly, different systems continue to be advocated, and the systems of different nations, after much investigation, continue to differ from each other.

But if a right adjustment of the matter be truly of such nicety and difficulty, a question naturally arises, whether it may not be most adviseable to leave things, in this respect, in the state in which they are? Why, might it be asked, since they have so long proceeded in a train, which has caused no general sensation of inconvenience, should alterations be attempted, the precise effect of which cannot with certainty be calculated?

The answer to this question is not perplexing.—The immense disorder which actually reigns in so delicately and important a concern, and the still greater disorder which is every moment possible, call loudly for a reform. The dollar, originally contemplated in the money transactions of this country, by successive diminutions of its weight and fineness, has sustained a depreciation of 5 per cent. And yet the new dollar has a currency in all payments in place of the old, with scarcely any attention to the difference between them. The operation of this in depreciating the value of property, depending upon past contracts; and (as far as inattention to the alteration in the coin may be supposed to leave prices stationary) of all other property is apparent. Nor can it require argument to prove, that a nation ought not to suffer the value of the property of its citizens to fluctuate with the fluctuations of a foreign mint, and to change with the changes in the regulations of a foreign sovereign. This, nevertheless, is the condition of one, which having no coins of its own, adopts with implicit confidence those of other countries.

The unequal values allowed in different parts of the Union to coins of the same intrinsic worth; the defective species of them, which embarrasses the circulation of some of the States; and the dissimilarity of their several monies of account, are inconveniencies, which if not to be ascribed to the want of a national coinage, will at least be most effectually remedied by the establishment of one; a measure that will at the same time give additional security against impositions, by counterfeit as well as by base currencies.

It was with great reason, therefore, that the attention of Congress, under the late confederation, was repeatedly drawn to the establishment of a mint; and it is with equal reason that the subject has been resumed; now that the favorable change which has taken place in the situation of public affairs, admits of its being carried into execution.

But though the difficulty of devising a proper establishment ought not to deter from undertaking so necessary a work; yet it cannot but inspire diffidence in one, whose duty it is made, to propose a plan for the purpose, and may perhaps be permitted to be relied upon as some excuse for any errors which may be chargeable upon it, or for any deviations from sounder principles, which may have been suggested by others, or even in part acted upon by the former government of the United States.

In order to a right judgment of what ought to be done, the following particulars require to be discussed:

1st. What ought to be the nature of the money unit of the United States?

2. What the proportion between gold and silver, if coins of both metals are to be established?

3d. What the proportion and composition of alloy in each kind?

4th. Whether the expence of coinage shall be defrayed by the government, or out of the material itself?

5th. What shall be the number, denominations, sizes, and devices of the coins?

6th. Whether foreign coins shall be permitted to be current or not; if the former, at what rate, and for what period.

A pre-requisite to determining with propriety what ought to be the money unit of the United States, is to endeavour to form as accurate an idea as the nature of the case will admit of, what it actually is. The pound, though of various value, is the unit in the money of account of all the States. But it is not equally easy to pronounce what is to be considered as the unit in the coins. There being no formal regulation on the point (the resolutions of Congress of the 6th of July, 1785, and 8th of August, 1786, having never yet been carried into operation) it can only be inferred from usage or practice. The manner of adjusting foreign exchanges, would seem to indicate the dollar as best entitled to that character. In these, the old piastre of Spain, or old Seville piece of eight *rials*, of the value of four shillings and six-pence sterling, is evidently contemplated. The computed par between Great-Britain and Pennsylvania will serve as an example. According to that, one hundred pounds sterling is equal to one hundred and sixty-six pounds and two-thirds of a pound Pennsylvania currency; which corresponds with the proportion between 4/6 sterling and 7/6 the current value of the dollar in that state, by invariable *usage*. And as far as the information of the Secretary goes, the same comparison holds in the other states.

But this circumstance in favour of the dollar, loses much of its weight from two considerations. That species of coin has never had any settled or standard value, according to weight or fineness, but has been permitted to circulate by tale, without regard to either; very much as a mere money of convenience; while gold has had a fixed price by weight, and with an eye to its fineness. This greater stability of value of the gold coins, is an argument of force for regarding the money unit as having been hitherto virtually attached to gold, rather than to silver.

Twenty-four grains and 6-8 of a grain of fine gold, have corresponded with the nominal value of the dollar in the several states; without regard to the successive diminutions of its intrinsic worth.

But if the dollar should, notwithstanding, be supposed to have the best title to being considered as the present unit in the coins, it would remain to determine what kind of dollar ought to be understood, or, in other words, what precise quantity of fine silver.

The old piastre of Spain, which appears to have regulated our foreign exchanges, weighed 17 dwt. 12 grains, and contained 386 grains and 15 mites of fine silver. But this piece has been long since out of circulation. The dollars now in common currency are of recent date, and much inferior to that, both in weight and fineness. The average weight of them, upon different trials in large masses, has been found to be 17 dwt. 8 grains. Their fineness is less precisely ascertained; the results of various essays made by different persons, under the direction of the late superintendant of the finances and of the Secretary, being as various as the essays themselves. The difference between their extremes is not less than 24 grains in a dollar, of the same weight and age; which is too much for any probable differences in the pieces. It is rather to be presumed that a degree of inaccuracy has been occasioned by the want of proper apparatus, and in general, of practice. The experiment which appears to have the best pretensions to exactness, would make the new dollar to contain 370 grains and 933 thousandth parts of a grain of pure silver.

According to an authority, on which the Secretary places reliance, the standard of Spain for its silver coin in the year 1761, was 261 parts fine and 27 parts alloy; at which proportion, a dollar of 17 dwt. 8 grains, would consist of 377 grains of fine silver, and 39 grains of alloy: But there is no question that this standard has been since altered considerably for the worse; to what precise point is not as well ascertained as could be wished; but from a computation of the value of dollars in the markets both of Amsterdam and London (a criterion which cannot materially mislead) the new dollar appears to contain 368 grains of fine silver, and that which immediately preceded it about 374 grains.

In this state of things, there is some difficulty in defining the dollar, which is to be understood as constituting the present money unit; on the supposition of its being most applicable to that species of coin. The old Seville piece of 386 grains and 15 mites fine, comports best with the computations of foreign exchanges, and with the more ancient contracts respecting landed property; but far the greater number of contracts still in operation concerning that kind of property, and all those of a merely personal nature, now in force, must be referred to a dollar of a different kind. The actual dollar at the time of contracting is the only one which can be supposed to have been intended, and it has been seen, that as long ago as the year 1761, there had been a material degradation of the standard. And even in regard to the more ancient contracts, no person has ever had any idea of a scruple about receiving the dollar of the day, as a full equivalent for the nominal sum, which the dollar originally imported.

A recurrence therefore to the ancient dollar would be in the greatest number of cases an innovation *in fact*, and in all, an innovation in respect to opinion. The actual dollar, in common circulation, has evidently a much better claim to be regarded as the actual money unit.

The mean intrinsic value of the different kinds of known dollars has been intimated as affording the proper criterion. But when it is recollected, that the more ancient and more valuable ones are not now to be met with at all in circulation, and that the mass of those generally current is composed of the newest and most inferior kinds, it will be perceived, that even an equation of that nature would be a considerable innovation upon the real present state of things; which it will certainly be prudent to approach, as far as may be consistent with the permanent order, designed to be introduced.

An additional reason for considering the prevailing dollar, as the standard of the present money unit, rather than the ancient one, is, that it will not only be conformable to the true existing proportion between the two metals in this country, but will be more conformable to that which obtains in the commercial world, generally.

(To be continued.)

MANUEL NOAH,
BROKER,
No. 91, Race-Street, between Second and Third-Streets,
BUYS and SELLS
Continental & State Certificates,
Pennsylvania and Jersey Paper Money,
And all kinds of SECURITIES of the United States, or of any particular State.
Philadelphia, Feb. 1790.

IMPERIAL, HYSON, SOUCHONG, and BOHEA
T E A S;
REFINED SUGARS, COFFEE, and SPICES, &c.
Of the first Quality—by Retail,
No. 17,
Third-Street, between Chesnut and Market-Streets.
N. B. *A few* TICKETS *in the* New-York Lottery, *which is to be drawn the first of April next, for sale.*

New Line of Stages.

THE Subscriber has established a line of STAGES from Hartford to Boston, by way of Norwich and Providence, which will run thro twice a week during the Winter Season, and three times a week during the Summer Season.

Good Carriages, Horses, and careful Drivers are provided.—Passengers pay three Pence per Mile, and are allowed 14 pound Baggage each.—Extra Baggage pays at the rate of three Pence per Mile for every 150 wt. As the Mail is to go in these Stages for the year 1791, fixed hours for starting from the respective Stage Houses is absolutely necessary—from which there can be no deviation. *Norwich, Dec.* 14, 1790.

The Stage for the Eastward leaves
Hartford——Mondays and Thursdays,
Norwich——Tuesdays and Fridays,
Providence——Wednesdays and Saturdays,
For the Westward, leaves Boston——Mondays and Thursdays,
Providence——Tuesdays and Fridays,
Norwich——Wednesdays and Saturdays.
JESSE BROWN. 69—1w3m

THE Copartnership of HEWES and ANTHONY having expired the 31st ultimo, they request those, who have any demands, to exhibit their accounts and receive their money; and those who are indebted, are desired to make speedy payment, to either of the Subscribers, at their Compting-House, No. 5, Chesnut-Street-Wharf.
JOSIAH HEWES,
JOSEPH ANTHONY.
Philadelphia, Jan. 15, 1791.

N. B. They have yet on hand, and for SALE, at their STORE abovementioned,
HYSON, Souchong, and Bohea TEAS,
Three cases Cassia,
Pimento in bags, Martinico Coffee,
Muscovado Sugar,
A few Cases old Batavia Arrack,
One cask of Durham Mustard,
New England Rum in hogsheads and barrels,
A quantity of prime Boston Beef,
Spermaceti, right whale and tanners' Oil,
Best pickled Mackrel,
6 by 8—7 by 9—8 by 10—9 by 11—and 10 by 12 Window Glass,
A quantity of excellent carrot Tobacco,
And an elegant CHANDELIER. (2aw6w.)

INFORMATION WANTED.

☞ *THE Subscriber requests, if any gentleman can give him information of a purchase of Lands made by a Mr.* Daniel Richardet, *in the year* 1781 *and* 1782, *in some part of the United States, he will be so kind as to inform his Brother, by directing a line to him, at the Printer's office.* S. RICHARDET.
January, 1791.

PRICE CURRENT.——PHILADELPHIA.

PER QUANTITY.

FEBRUARY 12.—DOLLARS at 7/6.

	ANCHORS	pr. lb.	6¾d
	Allum, English,	pr. cwt.	36s
	Ditto, Roch	pr. lb.	10d
	Ashes, pot,	per ton,	35 a 37/10s
	Arrack	pr. gall.	10s 12s 6d
	Brandy, common,		7s6d
	——Cogniac		8s 4d
	Braziletto,	pr. ton.	12l a 16l
	Bricks	pr. M	30s
	Bread, ship	pr. cwt.	18s6d 19s
	Ditto, pilot		35s
	Ditto, small water		45s 48s
	Beer, American, in bot.	pr. doz.	8s 4d
	——	pr. bbl.	30s
BOARDS	Oak	pr. M feet,	4/10s 4/18s
BOARDS	Merch. pine		4l 10s 4l 15s
BOARDS	Sap, do.		2l:7s6d 3l
BOARDS	——N. Eng.		2l 5s 2l 7s 6d
BOARDS	Cedar		4l 4l 5s
	The above are the Shallop prices; for the Yard prices add 15s *pr M.*		
	Brimstone in rolls	pr. cwt.	24s
BEEF	Irish	pr. bbl.	55s 60s
BEEF	Boston		55s
BEEF	Country		48s 50s
	Butter	pr. lb.	10d 12d
	——in kegs		10d
	Cedar, red timber	pr. foot	2s2s6d
	Chocolate	pr. lb.	12d
	Coal	pr. bushel	1s 8d
	Coffee	pr. lb.	1s 2d
	Cinnamon		18s 20s
	Cassia		4s
	Cheese, English		1s 6d
	—— Country		6d 7½d
CANDLES	Sper.	pr. lb.	3s 3d 3s6d
CANDLES	Wax		3s
CANDLES	Myrtle Wax		1s 2d
CANDLES	Mould, tallow		11d 12d
CANDLES	Dipped		9d 9½d
	Cotton		1s 4d 1s 8d
	Currants		1s6 2s
	Cloves		1s5
	Copperas	pr.cwt.	1s5 1756d
	Cordage		60s 62s6d
	Cocoa		62s6d 67s6d
	Duck, Russia,	pr. piece	80s 85s
	——Ravens		65s 70s
	Flour, Superfine,	pr. bbl.	45s
	——Common,		42s
	——Bur middlings,	best	37s
	——Middlings		34s
	——Ship-stuff	pr. cwt.	14s 16s
	Flax	pr. lb.	8d 9d
	Fustic	pr. ton,	135s 150s
	Feathers	pr. lb.	2s 4d
	Flaxseed	pr. bush.	5s 3d
	Glue,	pr. cwt.	7l 10s 8l
	Ginger, white race		5s2s6d
	Ditto, common		50s
	Ditto, ground	pr. lb.	1s 2d
	Ginseng,		2s
	Gunpowder, cannon,	pr. quarter cask,	30s
	Ditto, fine glazed		37s 6d
	Gin, Holland,	pr. gall.	5s
	Do.	pr. case,	30s 35s
GRAIN	Wheat	pr. bush	8s8d9s
GRAIN	Rye		5s
GRAIN	Oats		1s8d2s6d
GRAIN	Indian corn		2s6d 3s
GRAIN	Barley		4s 9d
GRAIN	——Best shelled		20s
GRAIN	Buckwheat		2s6
	Hams	pr. lb.	7d 8d
	Hemp,	pr. ton,	50l 56l
	Hogshead hoops,	pr. M	5l 6l
	Herrings,	pr. bbl.	20s
	Hides, raw	pr. lb.	9d 10d
	Hops		2s 3d 2s 6d
	Indigo, French,		7s 6d 12s
	——Carolina		4s 7s 6d
	Irons, sad	pr. cwt.	50s
IRON	Castings		22s6d 30s
IRON	Bar	pr. ton,	29l 30l
IRON	Pig		10l
IRON	Sheet		60l 65l
IRON	Nail rods		36l
	Junk,	pr. cwt.	27s 35s
	Lard, hogs		9d 10d
	Lead in pigs		40s 42s 6d
	——in bars		45s 50s
	Lead, white		80s 85s
	——red		47s 6d
	Leather, foal	pr. lb.	1s 2d 1s 4d
	Lignum vitæ	pr. ton	42s 45s
	Logwood		7l 5s 8l
	Meal, Indian,	pr. bbl.	19s
	——Rye		28s
	Mackarel, best		60s
	——Common		30s 52s 6d
	Mace	pr. lb.	70s
	Mustard		2s 4d
	Madder, best		1s8d 1s9d
	Molasses	pr. gall.	2s9d
	Marble, wrought,	pr. foot,	13s
	Mast spars		6s 7s6d
	Mahogany		8d 12d
	Nutmegs	pr. lb.	60s 67s6d
	Nails, 10d 12d & 20d—		8d 8½d 9d
OIL	Linseed,	pr. gall.	3s 9d
OIL	Train		1s 10d 2s
OIL	Spermaceti		3s 7d
OIL	Whale		1s 10d 2s
OIL	Olive		6s 6d
OIL	Ditto	pr. case	28s 30s
OIL	Best sweet in flasks,	pr. box,	52s6d 60s
OIL	——baskets 12 bottles		28s
	Oak timber	pr. ton	40s
	Porter in casks,	pr. gall.	2s
	——London,	pr.doz.	12s6d 15s
	Porter, American	pr. doz.	12s.
	Pitch,	pr. bbl.	25s
	Pork, Burlington,		77s6
	——Lower county		70s 85s
	——Carolina		60s
	Peas, Albany		7s6d 8s 4d
	Pepper,	pr. lb.	2s 9d
	Pimento		1s 6d
	Rice	pr. cwt.	24s
	Rosin	pr. bbl.	25s
	Raisins, best,	pr. keg	55s
	Ditto	pr. jar	25s
	Ditto	pr. box	17s6d
RUM	Jamaica	pr. gall.	5s6d 6s
RUM	Antigua		5s
RUM	Windward		4s6d
RUM	Barbadoes		4s 4s4d
RUM	Country, N. E.		3s 3s1d
RUM	Taffia		2s4d 2s6d
	Saffafras	pr. ton	45s 60s
	Salt petre,	pr. cwt.	6l 10s
	Sulphur, flour		40s 41s
	Shot		50s
STEEL	German	pr. cwt.	60s 70s
STEEL	English, blistered		82s6d
STEEL	American	pr. ton	40l 60l
STEEL	Crowley's	pr. fag.	4l 10s
	Snake root	pr. lb.	1s 6d 2s8d
	Soap, Common		5d 6d
	——Brown		6d
	——Castile		8d 9d
	Starch		7½d
	Snuff		1s6d 2s4d 3s6d
	Spermaceti, refined,		3s
	Sail Cloth, English,	pr. yard,	1s6d 2s2d
	——Boston,	No. I.	2s 3d
	———	No. II.	2s 2d
	——Russia sheeting,	pr. p.	90s
SUGAR	Lump,	pr. lb.	1s 5d
SUGAR	Loaf, single refined		1s6d
SUGAR	Ditto, double do.		1s10½d
SUGAR	Havannah, white		11d
SUGAR	Ditto, brown,		8d 10d
SUGAR	Muscovada,	pr.cwt	75s90s
	Spirits Turpentine	pr. gall.	3s 9d
SALT	Allum	pr. bush.	2s2s 3d
SALT	Liverpool		2s 6d
SALT	Cadiz		2s
SALT	Lisbon		2s4d 2s6d
	Ship build. W.O. frames	p. ton,	80s 85s
	Do. LO. & red C.	do.	6l 6l5s
	Shingles, short,	p. M.	15s 20s
	——long dressed		90s 100s
	Scantling, heart,		90s 150s
	——Sap		42s 45s
STAVES	Pipe	pr. 1200 pieces	12l
STAVES	W. O. hogshead		7l 5s
STAVES	R. O. do.		5l 5s
STAVES	Leogan		5l 15s
STAVES	Barrel		4l 15s
STAVES	Heading		8l 10s
SKINS	Otter, best	pr. piece	30s
SKINS	Minks		1s6d 3s
SKINS	Fox, grey		2s6d 5s
SKINS	——red		6s 7s6d
SKINS	Martins		3s
SKINS	Fishers		2s6d 5s
SKINS	Bears		12s6d 25s
SKINS	Racoons		2s 4s
SKINS	Musk-rats		9d 1s6d
SKINS	Beaver,	pr. lb.	5s 10s
SKINS	Deer, in hair		1s6d 2s3d
	Tar, N. Jersey,	24 gal. p. bbl.	9s
	——Carolina,	32 gall.	13s6d
	Turpentine		17s6d
	——Spirits,	pr.gall.	3s 9d
TOBACCO, 100lb.	James R. new best		32s6d
TOBACCO, 100lb.	——inferior		23s 25s
TOBACCO, 100lb.	——old		35s 38s
TOBACCO, 100lb.	Rappahannock		22s6d
TOBACCO, 100lb.	Colo. Maryland		40s 60s
TOBACCO, 100lb.	Dark		20s
TOBACCO, 100lb.	Long-leaf		20s
TOBACCO, 100lb.	Eastern-shore		15s 16s
TOBACCO, 100lb.	Carolina, new		23s 25s
TOBACCO, 100lb.	——old		30s
TEAS	Hyson	pr. lb.	7s8s 4d
TEAS	Hyson skin,		4s 4s 6d
TEAS	Souchong, best		7s6d 8s
TEAS	Congo,		3s 4d 3s 9d
TEAS	Bohea,		2s 7d
	Tallow, refined		9d
	Tin	pr. box,	110s 112s6d
	Verdigrease	pr. lb.	4s 4s 6d
	Vermillion,		11s 3d
	Varnish,		2s 2s 3d
WINE	Madeira,	pr. pipe	40l 80l
WINE	Lisbon		40l
WINE	Teneriffe		22l 10s 24l
WINE	Fayal	pr. gall.	3s1d 3s3d
WINE	Port	pr. pipe	39l 40l
WINE	Ditto	pr. gall.	5s10d
WINE	Do. in bottles,	pr. doz.	30s
WINE	Claret		30s 45s
WINE	Sherry	pr. gall.	6s9d 9s
WINE	Malaga		4s 5s
	Wax, Bees	pr. lb.	2s 2s 2d
	Whale-bone, long	pr. lb.	1s 3d
	——short,	pr. lb.	1s 10½d

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Bills of Exchange, London,	90 days,	70
Ditto	60 days	72½
Ditto	30 days	73½
Amsterdam, 60 days,	pr. guilder,	35½
	30 days	35 1d
France, 60 days,	pr.5 liv.	6s 8d
	30 days	6s 10d

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
JANUARY 25, 1791.

THE Public Creditors are reminded that, in order to the proper dispositions for paying the Interest in the several States, it is necessary that the amount to be paid in each should be previously known at the Treasury. And as the expiration of the first quarter is not far distant, it is wished that those who have not yet done it, may be expeditious in making and signifying their election, pursuant to the act making provision for the debt of the United States.